

# The Lacombe Canadian

VOL. II. No.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## Three Million Men Needed by Britain

London, Jan. 8.—The house of lords met Wednesday, a month earlier than the house of commons, chiefly to hear from Lord Kitchener, a review of the military operations for the six weeks since parliament was prorogued.

The speech of the secretary for war, containing nothing of a sensational character and little not already known, was listened to with rapt attention by a distinguished gathering of peers and peersesses, members of the house of commons and public men.

The peers, as usual, were in their robes of office, but beyond this the scene was lacking in the usual color, for of the long rows of peersesses in the gallery virtually every one was mourning for some relative killed at the front.

Lord Kitchener read his speech from a typewritten document, and referred briefly to the operations in every sphere, laying particular emphasis on the Turkish defeat in the Caucasus and the Austrian defeat in Galicia, and what he considered even more important, the severe check of German aspirations in Poland.

The secretary also spoke of the noteworthy progress made by the French east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace, the "extraordinary achievements" of the Serbians, which he characterized as "one of the brightest spots in the military operations during December." General Louis Botha's masterly handling of the situation in South Africa, the advance of the Indian army in Mesopotamia, and the successful campaigns in East Africa and Kamerun, the German colony of West Africa. He paid tribute to the smallest of the allies, Montenegro, which, he said, "advanced into Bosnia and captured important positions in the face of considerable opposition."

Of the army which comes directly under his command, the war secretary told of the surprise and reverse suffered by the Indians at Gwatemba on December 17, when they lost a trench which they afterwards regained, and added:

"The British line thus resumed has since then been entirely maintained."

General French's army, said the secretary, has since been increased by a number of territorial units and another division, to which is attached "a fine Canadian regiment." He expressed satisfaction with the progress of recruiting, which, after the anticipated decrease at Christmas, has now been almost restored to its former satisfactory level.

Speaking of the anxiety felt at the beginning of the war at the death of officers, Lord Kitchener declared that all vacancies had been filled, and there was now a considerable surplus. Although the training of the men had been carried on under the worst weather conditions, a great deal of extremely good work had been done during the past month.

Before adjournment of the house, several of the lords brought up the question of enemy aliens not interned in England, whom they considered a menace. The Earl of Crewe, speaking for the government, promised to give the matter further consideration.

London, Jan. 6.—War Secretary Lord Kitchener seized the occasion this afternoon at the meeting of the house of lords to inform the nation of the progress of the war and of the military situation so far as military exigencies permitted. The house of lords has reassembled for a brief session. Addressing it, Lord Kitchener said:

"During the month of December the allied forces made progress at various points but the tide of battle ebbed and flowed with varying success. In spite of unfavorable weather, the French army made notable progress to the east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace.

As in the west, German aspirations in Poland have suffered a severe check, and it is evident that they realize the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia.

"One of the brightest spots in the military operations during December has been the extraordinary achievement of the gallant Serbian army."

"Last night we received news," Lord Kitchener declared, "of a Russian victory in the Caucasus which should have a far-reaching influence on all the Turkish operations."

"The much-talked-of advance of Turkish forces against Egypt, up to the present, has failed to materialize. The situation in South Africa has undergone a most well-known change, Gen. Botha having handled the military situation in a masterly manner and stamped out the rebellion. The result has given us great courage and confidence in the future success of any operations he may undertake."

Lord Kitchener praised the coolness and courage of the people of Scarborough, Whitby and the Hartlepooling, which the German naval raid on the east coast, and remarked that "no military advantage can be gained by these wanton attacks."

The house of commons thus far has resulted in the registration of 218,000 men who are willing to serve if called upon, said the war secretary. He continued:

"The great advantages which Germany enjoyed by reason of her superiority of numbers and extensive war preparations have certainly diminished, while the allies daily are increasing their resources in such a way as to enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end. The anticipated decrease in the number of recruits during Christmas week has given place to an increase which has almost restored the weekly returns to their former satisfactory level. I am glad to say that we have filled up the officers' grades of the expeditionary forces and that there is a considerable surplus of trained officers to draw from."

"Since the war began, 29,100 officers have been appointed to the army. Sir John French's forces have been increased by territorial units and a new division, attached to which is a fine Canadian regiment."

"In the early stages of the war considerable difficulties were experienced and anxiety was felt owing to the dearth of officers. I am glad to say that we have now been able to fill up the places."

"Vigilant attention on the part of the officers' staff has served to cope with and gradually overcome the difficulty of securing supplies and equipment for those new forces to whose future activity we look forward with all confidence."

"The training of the Canadian contingent and of the new armies has been carried on under the worst weather conditions, but in spite of this a great deal of extremely hard work has been done during the last month."

"Discomforts and hardships due to rain and storm and mud have been cheerfully met, and both officers and men are imbued with one common thought—preparing themselves as thoroughly and rapidly as possible to take part in the field, where, I am sure, they will worthily support their comrades in arms."

"Our troops in the field have been subjected to hardships inseparable from a winter campaign, but by a system of relief the severe strain which the men have undergone in the trenches has been minimized. Our soldiers, needless to say, have exhibited constant cheerfulness and resourcefulness, which has redounded to their credit."

Referring to the British operations in the Near East, Lord Kitchener said that in Mesopotamia the Indian expeditionary forces had continued its northward advance, defeating the Turkish troops and inflicting on them heavy losses, while in Egypt certain Turkish troops under German officers were attempting a march eastward to the Suez canal. There has been scarcely any contact, however, with the troops

guarding the canal. The British, he said, had occupied several points in German East Africa. Lord Curzon, who spoke in the opposition in the absence of the Marquis of Cambridge, who is ill, described as amazing the number of men the war office has been able to send to the front. He thought, however, that a more definite statement should have been made as to the progress of the recruiting and as to the military operations in the remote parts of the empire. It was his opinion that the best service which the war office could render would be to concentrate efforts on equipment of men who have been sufficiently trained, and to send them to the front with as little delay as possible.

As to the number of men who would be wanted for the foreign service and home defense, Lord Curzon said he imagined that the war secretary would require considerably more than 2,000,000 and possibly 3,000,000.

After eulogizing those who had fallen, Lord Curzon expressed unfaltering confidence in General French, Admiral Jellicoe and the forces under their command.

**COST OF WAR IN MEN AND MONEY IN FIVE MONTHS.**

London, Jan. 8.—At the end of the old year statisticians computed that five months of the greatest war of history had cost the nations involved six million men killed, wounded and captured, and seven billion dollars. These figures are subdivided as follows:

**LOSSES.**  
Great Britain—600 officers killed, 4,000 wounded; men 15,000 killed, 60,000 wounded, 25,000 missing.

France—Total casualties 1,100,000, of whom 150,000 have been killed.  
Russia—Total casualties 1,800,000, of whom 25,000 have been killed.

Belgium—30,000 killed, 68,000 wounded, 35,000 captured.  
Serbia—Total casualties 170,000, said by Austria to have been captured, 80,000.

Germany—250,000 killed, 850,000 wounded, 400,000 missing.  
Austria—Total casualties 1,500,000, of whom 100,000 have been killed.

**EXPENSES.**  
Great Britain—\$225,000,000 a month or \$1,225,000,000 at the end of the year.  
France—\$300,000,000 a month, a total of \$1,500,000,000.

Russia—\$350,000,000 a month, a total of \$1,750,000,000.  
Germany—\$300,000,000 a month, a total of \$1,500,000,000 at home in addition to paying the expenses of her ally, Turkey.  
Austria—Estimated to total \$1,000,000,000.

In addition all the warring nations are said to have lost perhaps as much as they have spent by the paralyzation of commerce and industry. Owing to the tremendous cost, financial authorities say that the war must end within the next five months.

**CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM BECOME WORSE EACH DAY.**

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—The condition of the people of Belgium is becoming unbearable. Many fugitives, driven by famine and hardship, arrive daily at Louvain from the villages to the south. The German military authorities in the city have ordered that the refugees be refused entrance, as the situation in the town is too serious to permit more to enter.

Advances from Turnhout declare that the Belgian population there are convinced that the Germans will soon be repulsed on the line along the Yser.

So great is the misery in the surrounding villages which have been traversed by repeated expeditions, that the government has ordered that no more requisitions be made upon the people there. The unemployed are said to number 80 per cent. of the population.

## Another German Cruiser Sunk

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 10.—The newspaper La Prensa publishes the report that an engagement has taken place off Rio Grande del Norte, Brazil, between the British battle cruiser Invincible, and the German battle cruiser Von Der Tann, adding that the Von Der Tann has been sunk.

The British Invincible and the German Von Der Tann are so evenly matched that a victory for either over the other would be a creditable achievement. The Von Der Tann has a speed of 27.5 knots per hour, as compared with the 26 knots credited to the Invincible, while on the other hand, the Invincible's main armament consists of eight 12-inch guns, which would give her some advantage over the eight 11-inch guns of the Von Der Tann.

The Von Der Tann was completed in 1911 at a cost of £1,633,000, displaces 18,700 tons, is 661 feet long and carries a crew of 910 officers and men. The Invincible has a displacement of 17,320 tons, a length of 530 feet, was completed in 1900 at the Elswick dockyards and has a crew of 780.

There were rumors some weeks ago that the Von Der Tann had escaped from its base on the German coast into the Atlantic and had headed for southern waters, presumably with the intention of joining the German squadron, which subsequently met defeat and almost annihilation at the hands of a British fleet off the Falkland Islands. The report was not generally credited and it was subsequently believed that the Von Der Tann was one of the German ships which bombarded English coast towns. In fact the British admiralty's official report implied as much.

## TURK CRUISERS DAMAGED IN BLACK SEA

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—A semi-official announcement made here today says that in an engagement in the Black Sea between Russian and Turkish warships on January 6, the Turkish cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh were badly damaged.

If the Breslau and the Hamidieh have been put out of action it means a serious loss to the Turkish navy. The Breslau was built for the German navy, being completed in 1912, and on the outbreak of war sought refuge with the German battle cruiser Goeben, in the Dardanelles. It was subsequently announced that the two warships had been sent to Turkey. The Breslau is of 4,500 tons, carried twelve 4-inch guns, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Hamidieh displaces 3,800 tons and was completed at Elswick, England, for Turkey in 1904. Her armament consists of two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. The Breslau 373.

The Hamidieh made a name for herself in the Turco-Italian war when she eluded the enemy and wrought havoc among Italian shipping.

## TURKS TELL OF DEFEAT BY RUSSIANS.

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Tiflis to The Bourse Gazette describes the arrival of officers of the Turkish army who were taken by the Russians at the defeat of the Turks in the region of Sari Kamysh in the Caucasus. It says:

"Iskhan Pasha, commander of the Turkish ninth army corps, has reached here with four division generals and other captured officers. He attributes the Turkish defeat chiefly to the terrible climatic conditions, and said that only 6,000 of the corps, with whom were the staff, reached Sari Kamysh. The Russians surrounded them and killed most of the gunners. He surrendered when only 300 men were left near him."

"Several German officers are among the prisoners."

London, Jan. 10.—"The eighth Turkish army corps has left Damascus for the Egyptian frontier, well armed, provisioned and provided with eight thousand camels for crossing the desert," says a dispatch from the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The message continues:

"It is reported from Beyrut (Syria) that all French and Greek subjects have been taken to Damascus in chains because of an effort to escape."

## RUSSIA DRIVES WEDGE CUTTING OFF ROUMANIA

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—The recent Russian victories in Bukovina and the occupation of Badout and Siret, (Bukovina) enable the Russians in their positions on the banks of the Tisza, Sereth and Moldava rivers, to cut off Roumania entirely from Austria-Hungary. This situation as outlined in dispatches received in Petrograd from the front.

This position of the Russians considerably alters the military and diplomatic situation, military men say, since the yielding of Transylvania and Roumania to long depends upon Austria-Hungary, and any possibility of the latter invading the Russian southern provinces of Volhynia and Bessarabia through Transylvania is now destroyed. The question of Roumania's future attitude; that is, whether she will join the allies, is also less important, it is asserted, because the victorious Russian army in its wedge-like position between Roumania and Austria-Hungary, would paralyze any hostile action of either against Russia.

## KING ALBERT THANKS SCANDINAVIANS FOR HELP

Copenhagen, Jan. 10.—The Politiven prints today the following message from King Albert of Belgium:

"I am deeply touched by receiving your telegram, in which you express the heartiest feelings of sympathy for Belgium. The Scandinavian people have contributed greatly toward mitigating the sufferings of my people, who had faith in treaties and devoted themselves to the defence of their honor."

"I appreciate especially the great sympathy shown by the Scandinavian nations. The Scandinavian in history demonstrates the high spirit of independence which animates the Scandinavian peoples."

"Please give my best thanks to all noble-minded and generous donors in Scandinavia. (Sgd.) 'Albert, King of Belgium.'"

## MONTREAL MAN KILLS FOUR; LATER SHOOTS HIMSELF

Montreal, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Robert Van Looy and her three children, Martha, Louisa and Edward, aged respectively eight years, five years, and ten months, were strangled to death Tuesday morning in their house at 313A Beaudry street, and the murderer, Jean Moons, a brother of Mrs. Looy, committed suicide the same night, shooting himself through the head while standing in front of a restaurant in Gauthier street. The murders were not discovered until noon today, when the landlord's agent, who had been notified by neighbors that there had been no sign there since Tuesday, broke into the house and found the bodies. Moons has been lying at the morgue since Tuesday night, unattended. The woman's husband, Robert Van Looy, a chauffeur, the local fire department for two years, was a Belgian reservist, and left for the front only three weeks ago. Moons, also a reservist, is supposed to have been in name.

## Annual Seed Fair at Lacombe

The Ninth Annual Seed Fair of the Central Alberta Exhibition Association, Lacombe, will be held in the Town Hall, Lacombe, Friday, January 29th, 1915, for the exhibition, sale and exchange of Farm Seeds.

**RULES.**

(1) All Seeds entered for competition must have been grown by the exhibitor in the year 1914.

(2) No Seed shall be admitted for competition for prizes unless the quantities of Seed for sale as per sample exhibited are at least 50 bushels in each case of wheat, oats, barley and rye; 5 bushels of field peas; 3 bushels in each case of timothy seed, rye grass seed and clover seed; 1 bushel each of blue grass and alfalfa, and 10 bushels of potatoes.

(3) In classes 1-7, inclusive, one bushel of seed shall be shown; in classes 8-15, half a bushel. All exhibits of Seed shall be held to be representative of the total quantity of such seed offered for sale by the exhibitor.

(4) No hand-picked exhibits in grains or grasses shall be admitted for competition for prizes.

(5) Small samples of every exhibit will be taken and held by the Association, in charge of the secretary, for exhibition purposes.

(6) No premium shall be awarded on exhibits that contain impurities, which in the opinion of the judge are of a noxious nature.

(7) No exhibitor shall receive more than one prize in any class.

(8) All samples of Seed must be labelled after judging, with the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the variety, the amount of seed for sale and the selling price.

(9) In case of dispute a statutory declaration that the above rules have been complied with may be required from each or any exhibitor of seed.

(10) All exhibits for competition for prizes must be delivered at the Town Hall, Lacombe, not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, January 29th, 1915, and shall not be removed until the close of the fair.

## PRIZE LIST.

Sample	1	2	3
1. Winter Wheat, any hard variety.....	\$0	\$4	\$2
2. Spring Wheat, any hard variety.....	6	4	2
3. Oats, White, Long 6.....	4	2	2
4. Oats, White, Short 6.....	4	2	2
5. Barley, 6-Rowed.....	6	4	2
6. Barley, 2-Rowed.....	6	4	2
7. Rye.....	6	4	2
8. Field Peas.....	6	3	2
9. Timothy Seed.....	6	3	2
10. Rye Grass Seed.....	6	3	2
11. Brome Grass Seed.....	6	3	2
12. Alfalfa.....	6	3	2
13. Blue Grass.....	6	3	2
14. White Potatoes.....	5	3	2
15. Red Potatoes.....	5	3	2

## SEED CATALOGUE.

A bulletin will be published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, giving a list and description of all commendable exhibits of Seed at Seed Fairs held in Alberta previous to February 15th, 1915. You can get a copy by writing the Superintendent of Seed Branch, Edmonton.

## PROGRAMME.

10 a.m.—All exhibits must be in place. Judging begins.  
1.30 to 5 p.m.—Seed Market. The hall will be open for the examination, buying and selling of seed.

2.30 p.m.—Public meeting. Addresses will be given by speakers supplied by the Provincial Seed Branch.

N. E. CARRUTHERS, Secretary.  
H. J. ANGELL EVANS, President.











## The Lacombe Guardian

P. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### CONSERVE THE BREEDING STOCK.

Everyone knows that trade conditions and commercial enterprises have suffered a very serious and unexpected upheaval during the past year. To this situation the war has, of course, largely contributed, but other causes, including the general financial depression throughout the country, have been operative for some months past. The agricultural industry has, naturally, been very widely affected by these changing conditions and by the varying situation with respect to demand and supply. The rise in the price of grain, together with the corresponding fall in grain production, represents, without doubt, the most outstanding feature of the direction which has been given to agricultural activity.

We need, perhaps above all things else, sane, level judgment in the conduct of our agricultural affairs during the coming year. It is to be expected that grain production will be largely increased. The raw products of the soil, and will be, in demand at remunerative prices. What then is to be said, what course is to be followed, with respect to the breeding of live stock?

The high price of feed, on the one hand, and relatively low prices for market stock on the other, have resulted in very heavy marketing throughout Canada, particularly in the western provinces, of the stock suitable for breeding purposes. Perhaps this was inevitable, but will these conditions continue? Feed grain will, without doubt, be high in price, but it must never be overlooked that the country can maintain very large numbers of live stock on the surplus production of rough fodder which it can produce. To waste this, for the sake of the grain which can be grown, would, under the present circumstances, be criminal neglect. It is clear, then, that the country should conserve its breeding stock. If grain is to be grown for sale it is recommended that plans should be carefully thought out as to the manner in which the greatest quantity of rough fodder may become available for feeding purposes, together with the screenings and unsaleable grain, may be utilized to the best possible advantage. In other words, eliminate waste. Do it by feeding live stock.

The present low prices for stock cannot last long. A careful review of the world situation makes it clear that there will be a shortage next year. Europe is becoming seriously depleted in both breeding and feeding stock. The United States, for ten months of the current year, at its leading markets is short 746,046 cattle, 208,900 sheep, and 1,894,939 hogs. Canada has, as before stated, heavily liquidated her breeding animals, and while it may possibly maintain its quota next year of cattle and sheep, it is doubtful if more than seventy-five per cent. of the number of hogs will find their way to market in 1915, as compared with the current year. It is, therefore, a time for live stock men to stay with their trade. The present tendency is, of course, all the other way. A safe harvest is likely to be reaped by those who have stock for sale next year. Even bankers and business men are of this opinion.

One word of advice is to be given. Avoid marketing so far as it is at all possible to do so during the period of October 16 to December 15. This is a time of the year when everybody else has stock for sale. It is a period when packers know that they can fill their cellars with cheap meat. There are the months when the surplus of the whole country finds its way to the packing centres. It is invariably the period of low prices, uncertain markets and disappointing returns to the producer. Breed, therefore, to have your stock available for sale at some other time of the year. Take care to provide sufficient winter feed that you may not be forced to sell when the cold weather comes. Above all, conserve your breeding stock.

## HOLSTEIN MEN COME TOGETHER IN CONVENTION.

Red Deer, Jan. 4.—The first annual meeting of the Alberta branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, was held in the city hall, Red Deer, December 29, there being a number of prominent and enthusiastic breeders from all parts of the province present.

Addresses were given by Mr. G. H. Hutton, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe, on their experimental work with purebred Holstein-Friesian with grade dairy cattle, on green oats and peas for silage, etc. Mr. Craig spoke of the records that the Holstein-Friesian purchased and graded had given at the demonstration farms, and of the success they had had in growing corn for silage at Medicine Hat and Vermilion, especially with Minnesota No. 13, a variety that can be obtained from most of the western seed merchants.

E. Michener, in his usual happy style, spoke on mixed farming as the basis of prosperity, proving that dairying was the basis of mixed farming. Mr. Michener urged greater publicity for the Holstein-Friesian cattle—high records was only one part of our work—publicity of these records was as important. Mr. S. C. Chyle spoke of types of Holsteins, and thought that while some other breeds had deteriorated in milking capacity for the sake of appearance, the Holstein-Friesian breeders had not paid sufficient attention to the appearance, and counselled breeders to a more close study of type and breed for same.

Various resolutions were passed and to be laid before the general association meeting, which is to be held in Toronto in February, after which the following officers were elected:

Hon. president, Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture.

President, Norman Michener, Red Deer.

First Vice-President, Thos. Laycock, Calgary.

Second Vice-President, Isaac Bateman, Innisfail.

Third Vice-President, Harry J. Smith, Clover Bar.

Fourth Vice-President, G. H. Hutton, Lacombe.

Directors: B. McGorman, Lacombe, and G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, for two years; George Beverton, Wainwright, and I. B. Foster, Olds, for one year.

Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. Borchardt, Red Deer.

Mr. N. Michener and Mr. G. H. Hutton were appointed delegates to the thirty-second annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, which will be held in Toronto, in February, 1916.

While in Valparaiso harbor, Captain Fraser became suspicious to the intentions of a tramp steamer upon which he saw a vast amount of various supplies being loaded. The boat's name had been painted out. He notified the British consul of his suspicions as soon as possible, but before any action could be taken the mysterious ship had sailed. It was afterwards ascertained that it was one of the supply boats which were sunk together with the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nürnberg in the South Atlantic.

Another foul business deal at coast.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 4.—Strong condemnation of the scheme of business and management of the Canadian Home Investment Company was made by Chief Justice Hutton this morning, in ordering a winding-up of the company under the provisions of the Liquidation Act of James G. Forrester, manager of the Standard Trust Company.

"It is apparent that the company is in a hopelessly insolvent condition, and further it is dishonestly insolvent. A more rotten case was never brought into court. This concern was obviously designed to swindle these people who put their savings into it. There should be a law catching this class of company. It is a swindle from beginning to end," said the chief justice.

"It is a fine of the moment kind," said Jos. Martin, K.C., who appeared in the case on behalf of the petitioning contract-holders. "It has been preying on the pocket of the common man, on people who could only save the 30 per cent. to buy these contracts."

The reports of the auditors of the C.H.I.C. showed that a total of \$105,000 out of \$140,000 had disappeared because it had been put to wrongful use by the company. Mr. Martin added:

"The directors had to make a payment of \$25,000 to enable them to do business. The province of Nova Scotia, they had only \$21,000 capital to start with and this has been lost, so they decided to steal the \$25,000 from the contract-holders' fund. That deposit should have been paid out of capital, not with the contract-holders' trust money."

Explosion at Fernie.

Fernie, B.C., Jan. 3.—One man was killed and two were injured by a terrific explosion which occurred in the Coal Creek mine just before the men went down on Saturday morning. The dead man is Government Mines Inspector Evans, who went below immediately after the explosion and was overcome by gas, as were his companions, Supt. Caulfield and Robert Adamson. Caulfield and Adamson were revived by the use of oxygen apparatus, which was used on Inspector Evans without effect, and he died at 2 o'clock. The explosion was of such violence that its force was felt at points half a mile distant and was followed by a great volume of dust and flame issuing from the pit mouth. Two men who were at the entry of the mine were badly injured, but not fatally. A hole in the mine mouth was blown to atoms and buildings in the immediate vicinity were completely demolished.

Britain will pay for goods seized.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The British embassy, tonight issued its first statement on the shipping situation since the publication of the American note. It cleared up one point on which the United States had asked for information by announcing that turpentine and rosin shipped from this country before those articles were declared contraband would be paid for when seized. The statement said:

"Turpentine and rosin shipped before the publication of the order placing them on the contraband list will be paid for. All copper shipped before the date of the declaration that copper was contraband has been paid for, or released."

"No cargoes for Italy have been held up for Gibraltar since December 4. Italian ships carrying cargoes of commodities of which export from Italy is prohibited are not interfered with unless there is clear evidence of fraudulent intent on the part of shippers."

"Negotiations are proceeding in London with a view to the removal of the embargo on rubber against a pledge not to export, similar to that arranged with regard to German aniline dyes. The negotiations have been retarded by the discovery of shipments of rubber from the United States to Europe under disguise."

Conscription may come soon.

London, Jan. 3.—A hint that the British government contemplated the introduction of conscription for increasing the army and navy was dropped by Thomas

MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, while speaking at the Downing Street this afternoon.

Referring to the fact that there were many thousands of young men in the United Kingdom without dependents, who had not answered the call to the colors, Mr. MacNamara said: "If they think they are going to enjoy a life of freedom at the other fellow's expense they won't enjoy it much longer."

The recruiting boom which commenced after the holidays, continues. As a result of six open-air meetings at Cardiff, addressed by wounded soldiers, there was an extraordinary rush to the recruiting offices last evening, and the recruiting officers were kept busy until an early hour this morning. One morning alone 6,000 men bared their heads when the national anthems of the allies were played.

German people are beginning to be anxious.

London, Jan. 8.—A remarkable change has come over the people of Berlin and all Germany, according to an American who reached London yesterday from the German capital.

"There is a tense, anxious look on the faces of the people, in marked contrast to the confidence at the beginning of the war," he said. "One feels that the impression is gaining that all is not well, that reported victories are not all victories, and that others are secured at an immense cost."

"There are thousands of widows and orphans in Germany whose sorrow will soon crystallize in a mighty wave of protest at continuing a struggle felt to be hopeless."

"Those in authority, unaccustomed to keeping their ears tuned to popular clamor, begin to realize that the people are becoming restless. The recent raid on the east coast, devoid of strategic significance, was ordered simply to furnish a dramatic episode in which the Germans appeared to advantage."

"The Socialists are quietly doing their utmost to foster this feeling of uneasiness. Criticism of the Kaiser and his advisers is becoming more open than was ever tolerated in peace."

September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,

Inspector of Legal Offices.

## The OLIVER Typewriter

It is economy to buy the best. All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

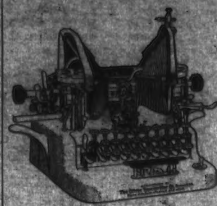
Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,

Inspector of Legal Offices.

P. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agent



It is economy to buy the best.

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,

Inspector of Legal Offices.

P. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agent

See us for  
**OVERCOATS**  
Material  
Style  
Finish  
Prices  
Right  
**D. CAMERON**

**FRANK VICKERSON**  
Financial Agent, Insurance, Real Estate, Money to Loan  
Vickerson Block, Railway Street, Lacombe

**Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables**  
Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe  
Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold.  
Phone 143 **D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

**Blue Ribbon COFFEE and BAKING POWDER**  
In every instance where you use Blue Ribbon goods you save money. They go further and so cost less than any other. Order a can of Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder when next you go to the grocer. The result is sure to please. Sold with a money back guarantee.



## U.S. SAVED THE BELGIANS FROM STARVATION.

Brussels, Jan. 8.—"If the United States had not come to our aid it would have meant starvation for the most of us," said Alfred Nerinx, provisional burgomaster of Louvain, to the Associated Press. "We are willing to work, but we cannot when the doors are closed to exports. We cannot buy food even if we have the money, when the doors are closed to imports. It is no fault of ours if we starve. Feed us now and we will pay you back when the war is over."

"We are paying back in gratitude for the lives which America has saved."

"Here midst the ruins of my town I do not lose heart. I know we shall rebuild it all if we can only have food to keep us alive. The most powerful army in the world cannot terrorize Belgium, but America, armed with bread is Americanizing Belgium."

My worst fear is that there will be bread riots if the relief stops."

M. Nerinx said the population of Louvain was only 2,000 less than before the German occupation. "The people whose homes had been burned down are living in their neighbors. The burgomaster said he was giving work to the idle by having them clear streets and repair houses which can be made habitable while the people were living on American bread."

On the journey from Rosendael to Brussels by way of Antwerp the correspondent of the Associated Press had to show his passport 20 times at Landammars countries, mostly Saxons and Bavarians. Most of these entries were men 45 years old. The pass was required to be shown at the outskirts of every town and at intervals along the roads.

Foreigners are not permitted access to the military zone west of the Antwerp-Brussels line and in the so-called zone of military occupation in eastern Belgium the restrictions against travel are tight. It is difficult for any Belgians to pass from one town to another. They can communicate with one another only through the German mails.

The representatives of the American Relief Committee have freedom of movement. Belgian officials are zealously scrupulous in seeing that no relief food is taken by the Germans.

Hunger is driving more and more persons who have been well-to-do to stifle their pride and ask for bread. The remote towns where suffering is most acute, are now being reached by the American commission and no Belgian who will ask for food need go hungry.

The longest bread line seen by the correspondent was at Liege, formerly a large industrial city, but where now all the factories are closed. For three hours in the cathedral square, the people passed in line as big loaves were handed out from the bins.

## DETAILS OF THE TURKISH DEFEAT IN THE CAUCASUS.

Petrograd, Jan. 8.—The Russians have destroyed something like 50,000 men trapped in the terrible passes of the Caucasian range, where under German commanders, they contend the sovereignty of Russia on Russian soil. Two Turkish army corps have been slaughtered, and all that remains of them is a few hundred prisoners.

At Sazani Kanyon, several marches inside Russian territory, a Turkish army has been engaged for over a week in a stubborn conflict with the Russians. No details of the fighting have yet reached me, beyond suggestive accounts of the terrible cold which recently set in on these mountain heights.

The Turks were the attacking party, scores of miles away from their base, and are reported to have been very ill-provided to meet such terrible weather. For the last three days and nights a battle has been in progress which has now ended not merely in the total defeat but the annihilation of the Turkish army.

The best army corps of the Turkish army, the 9th, formerly stationed at Erzerum, led the invasion, supported by another army corps drawn apparently from Yenis. Neither now exists. The entire command of the 9th corps was taken prisoners by a single company of Russian troops, which sufficiently indi-

cates the extent to which the Turks were reduced. It's commander, the divisional commander of the 17th, 23th and 24th divisions, and two other divisional commanders, with 100 other officers, are prisoners. The artillery, machine, ammunition, stores and the entire train of this corps have fallen into Russian hands.

The 10th Turkish army corps, although not quite annihilated, is seeking to escape in the inhospitable hills, hotly pursued by native hill men.

This striking victory coincides with the successes achieved in Ardahan. The Turkish forces here have been thoroughly dispersed and are flying in all directions, with small chances of ultimate escape.

The losses here are also enormous, and here again, as on the Buzur, the Siberian corps have greatly distinguished themselves. One squadron charged Turkish infantry and sent two companies to pieces, while another squadron cut their way through the 8th Cossack regiment and captured its standard.

Except for scattered bands of fugitives, Turkey no longer has any armed men on Russian territory.

As this invasion against Russia was directed by German commanders, peculiar satisfaction is felt in Russia at the disastrous ending of the vain-glorious undertaking. Sanders Pasha is reported to have personally organized the invasion.

What the Turks may be thinking can be guessed by the opinions expressed to a correspondent of the Bourse Gazette, who, speaking in Turkish, was favored by some very outspoken comment by a Turkish colonel, who was taken a prisoner of war. He said: "Sander Pasha has been our ruin. This wretched, brainless puppet of Wilhelm and Sanders Pasha has brought Turkey to a pass which imperils the Ottoman empire."

"We knew it, but what can we, the real Turks, do? Only a few days before I left Erzerum, I and many other Turkish officers saw a German soldier kill a Turkish soldier out of hand for no reason but that the latter failed to understand the German's order, and we stood by helpless. When this was reported to Enver Pasha he actually thanked the German. 'No, there is no true Turkey now. It is only a German province which the Germans are carrying down with them in their own ruin. Our armies have nothing to do with this. The Germans who before the war thrived on gold and on us, now sit on our necks and eat our bread.'"

No mention is made of any German officers being captured, although many are known to be in Erzerum.

## RUSSIAN VICTORY MAY HAVE SWEEPING EFFECT.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night: "Reports have been received of violent German attacks in the region of Lisigny, in the Argonne, at the crossing of the roads from Le Four de Paris to Verdun, and that from Le Hatté Chevauché in the region of Verdun and on the ridge which dominates Steinbach. All these attacks have been repulsed."

Petrograd, Jan. 8.—The following statement from the Russian general staff was issued last night:

"On the left bank of the Vistula on January 6 there was an almost general fight along the front of Schaview-Bolnow, where only desultory fighting took place. The Germans, with a view to approaching our positions, are endeavoring to apply the processes of siege warfare in certain places. They advance by sections, and are resorting to poisoning themselves to steel shields. In the region of the village of Schaview, the Germans, who, on the night of the 6th captured part of our trenches, were forced out of them in the morning by bayonet attacks. In the course of this fighting we captured five quick-firers and a number of prisoners."

In Galicia the situation is without important changes. In Bukovina we continue our offensive."

London, Jan. 8.—A complete change in the situation in the near east may be brought about by the Russian victory over the Turks in the Caucasus. If the Turkish defeat is as sweeping as

has been officially reported, the virtual destruction of two and the repulse of a third Turkish army corps—the Turkish means against the Russians in Transcaucasia has been removed and the loss of so many of their best trained officers and men, it is believed here, will compel the Turks to give up any ambitions they had of invading their enemy's territories and concentrate on the defence of their own countable hills, hotly pursued by native hill men.

Military men, however, are taking even greater interest in the Russian invasion of Hungary through Uzsook pass in the Carpathians and their rapid advance on Transylvania through Bukovina simultaneously with their movement toward Cracow. These combined operations are the most gigantic undertaken in the war.

In the meantime the Russians are held by the Austro-Germans in Western Galicia and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, the German commander in Northern Poland, can move but slowly because of the mud in his offensive operations against Warsaw. A dispatch from Petrograd says that aviators have observed German artillery at the frontier railway stations, which can not be moved on account of the softness of the roads. It has been suggested that the Germans intended to use the Vistula for transport of their guns, but with the Russians in possession of the northern bank this obviously would be impossible.

Although the fighting has been intense at many points on the western frontier there is little or no change in Flanders, where the fields and roads are under several feet of water. In that territory only artillery has been able to work, but in Northern France, between Lille and Arras, there has been some hard fighting in which trenches have changed hands more than once.

Hard fighting, too, continues in Alsace, where the French claim to have advanced a little toward Altkirch. They have apparently got no further along the Cernay road from Sinsheim.

The British admiralty is now convinced that the battleship Formidable was destroyed by a German submarine, and in making the announcement in the House of Lords, the Earl of Gower divulged the information that the Spartan rule which the admiralty promulgated after the loss of the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Houge, that no ship should go to assistance of another, for fear that she would be torpedoed, has been carried out.

The captain of the Formidable, although he knew his ship was doomed, signalled to the other ships not to stand by.

## GERMAN MONEY IS BECOMING SCARCE.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Edward B. Wyman, of Rochester, N. Y., who, as secretary of the American relief fund in London, England, came into touch with many public men of note abroad, has just returned from Europe and is at present in Toronto.

Mr. Wyman states that, while many believe that the war will last a long time, the financiers who know exactly how much gold was in the world, had figured out how much was with the allies and in the United States, has reached a fair estimate of how much was in Germany. On the result they could not see how Germany could carry on the war longer than the middle of June.

Even now, he stated, Germany is paying her soldiers with paper money, her credit has gone, and much ready money is necessary for the purchase of copper, nickel, zinc and other necessities for the providing of ammunition.

## SEVERAL PRIESTS ARRESTED.

London, Jan. 8.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says: "The arrest of Cardinal Mercier has created a profound sensation throughout Belgium. According to reports received here, the Germans also arrested the printer of the Cardinal's pastoral letter, who until recently was the burgomaster of Malines, but released him on bail. It is stated that the reading of the pastoral letter had been prohibited. Several priests were arrested for reading it. Pastors from Antwerp and all the rectories at Malines and Antwerp are guarded by sentries."

## FRENCH ARE DYING FROM STARVATION.

London, Jan. 8.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium, returned to London Wednesday from a tour of inspection of the relief work now being done in Belgium. In a statement Mr. Hoover said:

"An appalling situation has been presented to the commission with regard to the French peasantry in the valley of the Meuse, just south of the Belgian frontier, where there are 10,000 persons absolutely without food. Our investigation showed that a large number of deaths already had occurred there from starvation."

"Despite the shortness of the rations in Belgium, our Belgian colleagues agreed that we must share the last crust with these people. We therefore sent them food out of our limited Belgian stores."

Hoover also issued a report on the commission's work in Belgium, in which he says the organization for the distribution of food supplies is well on the road to completion. It is aided by 10,000 volunteer workmen and there are only a few localities to which relief has not yet been extended. The destitute comprise about 1,400,000 and the cost of supporting them is \$2,500,000 per month.

He concludes: "Despite the volume of food which has been placed at our disposal we can provision only until February 15. Great as has been the generosity of the American people it is well to bear in mind that if we fail after that date the world will be faced by the greatest tragedy it has yet witnessed in the possible extinction of an entire nation. Strengthen the efforts that we, our countrymen and countrywomen have made, they can not for one moment be relaxed if this gigantic catastrophe is to be prevented."

U. S. GRIEVANCE BEING REMOVED.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Arrangements between Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands have been completed whereby commerce to the latter two countries from the United States is expected to undergo a minimum of molestation. The steps taken by the British government, announced in statements from both the British embassy and State department, remedy some of the complaints from the United States in its recent note to Great Britain and the plan encountered by administration officials in the hope that commerce with the Scandinavian countries and other neutral nations also would be improved.

The statements indicate that so far as Italy and Holland are concerned, the British government now believes the danger of getting contraband articles through these countries to Germany and Austria has practically been removed. The effective measures be agreed upon between the allies and the other neutrals of Europe, American commerce, it is thought by British officials, will not be subject to the delays and interference complained of in the American note.

## ITALY DEMANDS APOLOGY FOR HOEDEIDA INSULT.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Italy has fixed a time limit in which Turkey must apologize formally for the Hoedeida incident and salute the Italian flag, or suffer the consequences. The Italian government will not be satisfied unless the reparations include the release of the British consul, who was seized in the Italian consulate; the punishment of the violators of the consulate; and a military salute of the Italian flag. Turkey has until January 10 to reply. After that date Italy-Turkish relations will be of the utmost delicacy.

## STOOD ON BRIDGE AS HIS SHIP SANK.

London, Jan. 8.—Captain Arthur N. Loxley, of the battleship Formidable, stood on the bridge smoking a cigarette as his vessel went down in the English Channel last Friday morning after the ship either had struck a mine or

### Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

5. **Stability and Compactness**—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal design guards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

## JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

The Captain's last words, they say, were a compliment to the officer who was superintending the launching of the boats. "Captain Loxley gave his orders as calmly as if his ship had been in harbor with her anchors down," said one rescued sailor. "The only sign he gave that anything was amiss was a brief speech with which he exhorted his crew and 'steady men, everything is all right, keep cool and be British, there's tons of life in the old ship yet.'"

JOINT TRIBUNAL MAY DECIDE UPON DISPUTED POINTS.

London, Jan. 3.—It is possible, according to reliable reports, that the British government will propose to the United States the establishment of some sort of a tribunal, composed of representatives of England and America, to pass on disputed points arising from Great Britain's policy toward neutral shipping. This tribunal or arbitral commission would take cases as they came from the prize court. If America had any objection to offer to the prize court's application or interpretation of international law an appeal would be made to the tribunal, which would sit in London. At the same time the British government would expedite the prize court's work, eliminating delays there and also elsewhere, so that seized ships and cargoes could be acted on with a minimum of delay.

## KAISER CRAZIER THAN EVER

Copenhagen, Jan. 6.—The Kaiser is mentally impaired by the strain under which he has been suffering since war began and constant friction exists between him and his general staff. This statement was made by an American engineer who has just reached the city after two and a half months spent in Berlin.

The Kaiser is now in Berlin, but is restrained with difficulty from returning to the front. His physicians have advised him that the operation on his throat will be necessary. This necessity for inaction has so irritated the Kaiser that he has quarrelled with his military and medical advisers and will return to the front.

## FUGITIVES FROM EAST PRUSSIA NUMBER 300,000

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The fugitives from the threatened zones in East Prussia who have sought safety by flight to portions of the empire further to the west, now number 300,000, according to official estimates. The newspapers of Koenigsberg, however, maintain that the fugitives do not number more than 90,000.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

Buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

## EDWIN H. JONES

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19  
Office Denike Block, Barnet Ave.

## Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—B. S. Cameron, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

## Col. W. A. Stewart

Auctioneer

LACOMBE — ALBERTA

Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right I solicit your business. Call Phone 120











The  
Leading Store  
A. M. Campbell  
Prop.



# ONLY TWO DAYS LEFT OF OUR GREAT CASH SALE AT OUR EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

The  
Leading Store  
A. M. Campbell  
Prop.



Best Goods  
at the  
Right Prices

A. M. Campbell  
Lacombe

The Store  
of  
Quality

## Two in One

### At Hotson's

#### COME IN TO-DAY

And get your eyes satisfactorily tested and a pair of glasses fitted, and all we charge you is just the price of the glasses.

If a lens in your spectacles is broken, bring in the pieces, whether specially ground or of the ordinary kind, and we will replace it with one exactly the same as the old one.

**PAUL HOTSON**

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

## Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. A. M. Campbell is spending a few days in Leduc with her brother, H. W. Joslin.

The Assembly Club dance last Friday night was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all present.

The Belgian Relief Fund has been increased by a donation of \$37 from the proceeds of "All Gadsby's Fault."

Next Monday evening, at the Methodist church, the Epworth League will have a missionary meeting. An appeal contribution

is given to the support of Rev. Jubile in China, which makes that field of special interest.

The hockey game between Red Deer and Lacombe last Friday resulted in a tie score, 7-7. It was a rough game, and was witnessed by a large crowd.

The W. A. of St. Cyprian's Church will hold a social on Tuesday evening, January 19th, in Boode's Hall. One of the chief attractions will be a book contest. All who care to are asked to dress to represent a book, and a prize will be given. There will be a musical program. Everyone please bring a lemon. Admission, including refreshments, 25c.

Last Monday evening, a good audience listened with interest

to Mr. Crawford lecture on "Russia." Those who have attended this course of lectures feel they are indebted to the gentlemen who have so ably discussed the different countries engaged in the present war. There will be one more at a date to be announced, "The British Empire," by Rev. E. Scragg.

Clinton N. Howard, leader of the famous "Flying Squadron" of America, one of America's greatest orators, and considered by many the greatest temperance speaker on earth today, will speak in the Comet Theatre, Lacombe, on Wednesday evening January 20 at 8 o'clock. He is making a tour of Alberta under the direction of the Temperance and Moral Reform League. The lecture will be free, and all who can possibly arrange to attend should do so.

## ANOTHER NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

The Canadian Pacific Railway, who recently announced the launching of the new steamship "Metagama," now advise that she will sail from Liverpool to St. John March 26th on her mail-on voyage returning from St. John April 20th. The "Metagama" is a sister ship to the "Missenabie," the latter having already made three round trips between Liverpool and Canada. They are both of the "cabin" type, with passenger accommodation for 520 cabin and 1,300 third class passengers.

Each has a length of 520 feet and a beam of 64 feet, while the breadth of the passenger decks is 41 feet.

The cruiser stern is a feature of

these ships, and they have six complete steel decks, a gross tonnage of thirteen thousand tons, displacement, eighteen thousand tons, and a cargo carrying capacity of four hundred thousand cubic feet.

Although carrying only one class of cabin passengers, every effort has been made to make its appointment second to none, and the dining room, card room, drawing room, lounge cafe, gymnasium and other features of the most modern vessels are furnished and decorated in accordance with the plans of the best British architects and furnishers.

Thirty-two life boats are provided, one a motor life boat, they having sufficient accommodation for the entire list of passengers and crew.

The cabin class of ship is particularly popular with those wanting a maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost, and the policy of the Canadian Pacific in placing ships of this class in the Liverpool-Canadian service is to be highly commended.

## LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ELECTION

Monday was election day in the Local Improvement Districts, and in District 399 there were some keen contests. The voters turned out in full force and the results were as follows:

Division A—Jas. Sharp, acclamation.

Division B—F. H. Miller, acclamation.

Division C—J. Southward, 64; J. Flack, 38; Robert Gibson, 26.

Division D—J. L. Storey, 46; W. Laidman, 14; J. L. Storey elected.

Division E—D. Foxen, acclamation.

Division F—James Eadie, acclamation.

## DIET ECONOMIES PRESCRIBED FOR GERMAN PEOPLE.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—The professors of economics at the University of Berlin have issued an appeal to the German nation, stating that it is the duty of everyone to frustrate the plan of the British government, which hopes that at the end of the harvest year hunger and want will compel Germany to conclude a dishonorable peace. The professors gave the following five councils for meeting this danger:

1. Economy in the consumption of all useful articles of diet and careful use of any refuse.

2. Eat war bread. Potatoes are plentiful in Germany, while the supply of grain for bread can only last out if it is mixed with from 10 to 20 per cent. of potatoes or if less bread, and more potatoes are consumed.

3. Leave white bread for the sick and feeble, and make the most sparing use of cakes and pastry, as Germany lacks one-third of its customary supply of wheat and wheat flour.

4. The consumption of meat, lard and butter must be restricted now so that people need not suffer from want of it later. All who can should now lay in for their own use a supply of smoked ham, bacon, sausage and meat, but not too much at a time.

5. The principal foodstuffs should be potatoes, rye, wheat, oats, buckwheat, vegetables and fresh and preserved fruit. Sugar may be used in large quantities, and is an excellent article of diet and substitute for lard and butter. The use is especially recommended of skim milk and the cheese made from it (magerkäse), which, on account of albumen it contains, forms an excellent substitute for meat.

"It is not absolute want," says the appeal in conclusion, "but a sense of precaution which dictates the systematic change in the national diet which we recommend."

## 25,000 Killed in Earthquake

Rome, Jan. 12.—The town of Avezzano was virtually destroyed today by an earthquake, the dead being estimated at about 8,000. A number escaped from the ruins, but most of them were injured. The shock was also felt severely in the region around Naples. Many villages have also been destroyed.

London, Jan. 15.—According to the House of Commons, it is now estimated that the victims from the earthquake number between 22,000 and 25,000. A despatch to the Morning Post from Rome, says: "In the Marsi region around Lake Fucino, at Avezzano there are 20,000 victims of the earthquake. Of the 12,000 inhabitants of Avezzano, only 100 survive. Those killed include all the doctors except one, and all the government officials, including the mayor and the town councillors. Fifteen other towns in the Marsi have been destroyed, and others damaged."

## BORN

RILEY.—At Lacombe, on Jan. 10, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Riley, a son.  
COLE.—At Lacombe, on Jan. 9th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Cole, a daughter.